

The Paducah Sun.

AFTERNOON AND WEEKLY
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.
November—1906.

1.....3932	16.....3926
2.....4069	17.....3939
3.....3936	18.....3932
4.....4066	19.....3876
5.....3926	20.....3864
6.....3933	21.....3872
7.....3980	22.....3888
8.....4009	23.....3897
9.....3947	24.....3889
10.....3963	25.....3886
11.....4023	26.....3893
12.....3975	27.....3901
13.....3963	28.....3903
14.....3963	29.....3903
15.....3963	30.....3903
TOTAL.....	102,888

Average for November, 1906.....3957
Average for November, 1905.....3719

Increase.....238

Personally appeared before me,
this Dec. 1, 1906, E. J. Paxton, gen-
eral manager of The Sun, who af-
firms that the above statement of
the circulation of The Sun for the
month of Nov., 1906, is true to the
best of his knowledge and belief.
PETER PURYEAR, Notary Public.
My commission expires January
22, 1908.

Daily Thought.

"One cheerful word confuses to its
friendship a hundred more."

THE REFORM PRESIDENT.

Between the selfishness of vested
interests and the ravings of the
demagogue, President Roosevelt in a
high place demonstrates the experi-
ence of every honest man. These two
are his Scylla and Charybdis—they
are to him as the devil and the deep,
blue sea. He says: "The triumph of
the mob is just as evil a thing as the
triumph of the plutocracy." He hates
the "corruptionists," but in the same
measure he despises the "preachers
of mere discontent." Earnestly striv-
ing to unhorse the former he arouses
the other "who seek to excite a vio-
lent class hatred." Roosevelt is hon-
est with what Alfred Henry Lewis
calls a "militant honesty." Some men
shrink from dishonesty. The Roose-
velt type goes out to meet it and
give it battle. For this reason he
must speak out against wrong where-
ver he sees it, and when he does he
finds, "The sinister demagogues who
sometimes seek to associate them-
selves with those working for a gen-
uine reform." Thus we find him in
his message to congress pointing out
drastic measures of radical reform
and preaching conservatism, striking
a blow at corruption and spurning
the demagogue. Roosevelt is a re-
former in every thing, but unlike
many, who would remedy conditions,
the presence of corruption in a body
does not condemn the whole matter
in his eyes. He is more like a good
surgeon, bent on removing the evil
and giving the good part a chance to
heal over. This marks him as a con-
structive, not a destructive reformer.
Many good men there are in politics,
many more good men than bad. But
there is one in a million with the
courage to undertake reforms; not
because they fear the opposition of
those they must attack, but because
they fear the yawning pack of dema-
gogues, who revel in destruction for
destruction's sake.

This disposition of Roosevelt to do
things, and do them conservatively,
fearless of the protests of those he
hurts, and heedless of the demands
of the visionaries behind, has in-
duced him to treat us to an unusual
amount of preaching about plain
moral propositions, and his latest
message to congress is no exception.
On the question of capital and
labor he says the visionaries who
are frenzied by demagoguery would
bring about a condition of squalid
anarchy that would impel us to turn
to any sort of leader who would in-
sure us peace. He calls on the "plain
people who think—the mechanics,
farmers, merchants, workers with
head or hand"—to rally to his sup-
port both against selfish interests
and the "preachers of mere discon-
tent."

There must be a stern refusal
to be misled into following ei-

ther that base creature who ap-
peals and panders to the lowest
instincts and passions in order
to arouse one set of Americans
against their fellows, or that
other creature, equally base but
no baser, who in a spirit of
greed, or to accumulate or add
to an already huge fortune,
seeks to exploit his fellow-Am-
ericans with callous disregard to
their welfare of soul and body.
Concerning lynching he says:

Be it remembered, further-
more, that the individuals who,
whether from folly, from evil
temper, from greed for office, or
in a spirit of mere base dema-
gogy, indulge in the inflamma-
tory and incendiary speeches
and writings which tend to
arouse mobs and to bring about
lynching, not only thus excite
the mob, but also tend by what
criminologists call "suggestion,"
greatly to increase the likeli-
hood of a repetition of the very
crime against which they are
 inveighing.

Again he says:
In enacting and enforcing
such legislation as this con-
gress already has to its credit,
we are working on a coherent
plan, with the steady endeavor
to secure the needed reform by
the joint action of the moderate
men, the plain men who do not
wish anything hysterical or dan-
gerous, but who do intend to
deal in resolute common-sense
fashion with the real and great
evils of the present system.

The reactionaries and the vio-
lent extremists show symptoms
of joining hands against us.
Both assert, for instance, that
if logical, we should go to gov-
ernment ownership of railroads
and the like; the reactionaries,
because on such an issue they
think the people would stand
with them, while the extremists
care rather to preach discontent
and agitation than to achieve
solid results. As a matter of
fact, our position is as remote
from that of the Bourbon reac-
tionary as from that of the im-
practicable or sinister visionary.
We hold that the government
should not conduct the business
of the nation but that it should
exercise such supervision as
will insure its being conducted
in the interest of the nation.
Our aim is, so far as may be,
to secure, for all decent, hard
working men, equality of oppor-
tunity and equality of burden.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Every president's message to the
congress is well worth reading, as it
forecasts more clearly than any
thing else the attitude of his party
during his incumbency toward all
public questions touched upon; it in-
dicates the policy of the administra-
tion; focuses attention on matters of
most immediate importance, and
last, but not least, reflects the char-
acter of its author himself.
The lengthy message prepared
this time by President Roosevelt for
the fifty-ninth congress is of more
than usual importance, because this
administration has taken an entirely
new course in internal affairs, en-
larged the scope of our foreign in-
terests, and instituted a number of
public works, on which the views of
the chief magistrate are interesting.
The Japanese-San Francisco, em-
broglio, the Cuban question, the ship
subsidy and the inheritance and in-
come taxes are the subjects we look-
ed forward to with interest.

The message is Rooseveltian in
style. No time is lost in getting down
to the meat of the matter: it is writ-
ten in terse English; it is frank;
there is nothing of the nation's busi-
ness too small for executive consid-
eration; it is temperate.

There are no surprises in the
communication. The country was ap-
prised weeks ago as to its content
and purport. We were expecting
something a little more drastic, per-
haps, about railroads, but are pleas-
ed to see how temperate and con-
sistent, yet persistent the president
is on that point, advising congress to
give more time to the test of the law,
but making sure that more power
must be vested in the interstate
commerce commission. Roosevelt
shows the broadness of his mind and
the clearness of his purpose some-
times by stopping in pursuit of a spe-
cific object to turn attention to a
wrong being done in that very pur-
suit. He suggests that railroads
should be allowed to combine with
the knowledge and under the direc-
tion of the commission, in order
that they may protect themselves
against the power of monopolistic
shippers.

As usual he places his discussion
of the Japanese question on a high
plane and declares in the beginning
that nations owe a moral duty as
well as individuals. He then deliv-
ers himself of some sound philoso-
phy that rings true, but will not ap-
peal to San Franciscans, who have
the practical side of the proposition
so close to them as to obscure that

larger view only possible from the
outside and at a distance.

The president's views regarding
Cuba are well known. He favors re-
establishment of independent, home
rule on the island, but is ready to
act in the alternative if necessary.

Frankly admitting that a former
ship subsidy bill contained objection-
able features, President Roosevelt
advises congress to pass the senate
bill, at least, to the extent of grant-
ing a subsidy to build up South
American lines. Root's Kansas City
speech makes clear the necessity.

The president is inimical to the
perpetuation of swollen fortunes and
would tap wealth protuberations
with the lance of inheritance tax.
He is wholly in favor of it and says
the principle has been adopted time
and time again.

The income tax he looks on as a
means of distributing the burden of
taxation according to the benefits re-
ceived and the protection afforded by
the government. Since the supreme
court was close on the question when
it was adjudicated, the president is
hopeful that a law conforming to the
constitution may be drafted to meet
the requirements.

All through his message the idea
of centralization plays an important
part. He desires centralization, be-
cause with his usual impatience at
delay and imperfect accomplishment
he realizes that a central govern-
ment may do more to remedy wrongs
than 48 states legislating for them-
selves. He believes the federal gov-
ernment should take up the divorce
question, and this affords him an-
other chance to decry "race suicide."

OUR HOME AFFAIRS.

With a reference to our home af-
fairs the message indicates that the
presidential mind is still bent on re-
form, but there is nothing startling
in its terms and proposals. Time was
when some of the things touched up-
on would have excited the use of big
headlines. We have grown used to
them. Once we looked upon Roose-
velt as sensational and erratic. We
know differently now. Whereas, here-
before presidents have given thought
to internal affairs only to suggest
means of developing our commer-
cial and industrial enterprises, Roose-
velt's task is to regulate them—trim
them that they may grow straight
and symmetrical.

He advises a bill prohibiting cor-
porations from contributing to the
campaign expenses of any party. He
asks that the government's right to
appeal in matters of law in criminal
cases be established. It exists in
some states and the District of Co-
lumbia. Now rich law breakers are
knocking out indictments and crim-
inal proceedings on technical points,
in lower courts, leaving their guilt
undetermined and the government
without means of pursuing the pros-
ecution.

Significantly on this point, the
president says: "The importance of
the particular bill in question is fur-
ther increased by the fact that the
government has now definitely be-
gun a policy of resorting to the crim-
inal law in those trust and interstate
commerce cases, where such a case
offers a reasonable chance of suc-
cess."

The president sees little hope of
the labor unions' movement to abol-
ish injunctions in capital and labor
controversies, but he does suggest a
remedy for flagrant abuses of the
temporary restraining order, an or-
der, which he says many judges have
come to consider as a matter of
course whenever prayed for. This
restraining order is entered and of-
ten continued until it has accom-
plished the defeat of the ends of the
person against whom it is invoked,
and won an unearned victory for
the petitioner, in cases where a per-
manent injunction would be de-
nied.

The president's suggestion as to
the employers' liability law, which
no doubt will meet with vigorous
opposition in congress, would quick-
ly dispense with the need of factory
and building inspectors. His idea
simply is to make the employer lia-
ble for all fatalities and casualties in
the direct line of employment.
The president reasons that now the
whole community has to bear the
expense of maintaining those made
helpless by industrial accidents,
whereas the man who profits by the
industry should bear it. He argues
that if such a law was passed manu-
facturers quickly will provide the
latest safety appliances and charge
them to the legitimate expenses of
the business, assessing the cost fi-
nally on the consumers.

He urges an extension of the eight
hour law and its enforcement in all
government work. The child labor
situation also is suggested as a field
for investigation.

Citing a loss of \$307,000,000 to
to 6,105,694 employees, and of \$143,-
000,000 to 117,509 employers in ten
years through strikes and lockouts,
the president urges the appointment
of a commission for the compulsory
arbitration of labor troubles. He
adds that the monetary loss and the
temporary paralysis of industry is as

nothing compared to the physical
suffering of the women and children
of wage earners deprived of their
income.

NO SOCIALISM HERE.

The royalty system for leasing
coal lands by the government is ad-
vocated by President Roosevelt. This
is not startling. It is merely business
principles in government, and has no
tendency toward nor relation to gov-
ernment ownership. He has recalled
from sale all public domains, which
the geological survey shows is un-
derlaid with coal and minerals.

Monday we read: "Terry McGov-
ern, the prize fighter, called at the
white house and paid his respects to
the president." Yesterday the news
columns contained: "Terry McGov-
ern, former champion lightweight of
the world, became suddenly crazed
today. He had a big loaded shell in
his pocket. 'It was fortunate for the
president that nothing occurred to
delay Terry's call at the white house.'

And yet, too often we fear palsied
justice has sent out a constable, who
turns his blind side toward the gam-
blers and the women of the red
light.

We would like to know what the
person who paid \$10 for the man
that wouldn't work at Elizabethtown
expects to do with him.

If it should turn out that Harry
is not acquitted, Count Boni, no
doubt, would take care of Mrs.
Thaw's house in Paris.

Japanese statesmen protest that
they are America's true friends.
Now we are beginning to fear they
do hate us.

SWEDEN ENTERS NAVAL SHOW.

Will Take Part in Opening of the
Jamestown Exposition.

Stockholm, Dec. 5.—Sweden will
be represented by one or more war
ships at the naval display on the oc-
casion of the opening of the James-
town, Va., exposition next year. The
American minister, Charles H. Graces
was today officially notified of the
government's intention and of the lat-
ter's regret that it was unable to send
a contingent representative of the
Swedish army.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT!
Every dose makes you feel better. Lax-Po
keeps your whole insides right. Sold on the
money-back plan everywhere. Price 50 cts.

Relief for Rheumatism.

These damp days are hard on peo-
ple afflicted with rheumatism, and
relief is sought in all sorts of reme-
dies.

There is no doubt in the minds of
people who have suffered with the
dread disease and those who have
studied it closely that probably more
relief can be secured from the Osteo-
pathic treatment than any other.

Of course, some chronic cases
won't yield to any treatment, but in-
stances of cases of seven and eight
months' standing yielding to three
months' treatment can be cited. If
you are suffering of rheumatism, I
should like to discuss your case with
you, examine you and tell you what
I can do for you. With the dry hot
air treatment that I use with osteo-
pathy I am having very gratifying
success with people you know well.
Dr. G. B. Froese, 516 Broadway,
Phone 1497.

To open your heart to your brother
is the best way to lift your heart to
your Father.

You Should Know
ALUM'S WORST WORK

Some Mothers, unconscious of the injurious
effects of Alum, are daily giving it to their
Children by the use of so-called Cheap
Baking Powder.

What Mother would do so if she only knew?

Alum's Worst Work is its early harmful
influence on the child's digestive organs.
Positively Never, should Children of tender
years be required to eat it in their food.

Secure your Children against Alum in
their food.

AVOID ALUM

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL is made from Pure Refined Grape
Cream of Tartar—Aids Digestion.



Rudy, Phillips & Co.

219-223 BROADWAY

**Splendid Lines of Monogram and Fancy
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A New Department

WE have just opened a new department, which you must see, as you won't
find what we have here anywhere else in Paducah, that is in the com-
plete ness of its showings.

The Christmas boxes of fancy stationery are in fancy boxes, done in holly,
mistletoe and other pretty designs. The paper is the finest bond, the envelopes
the very latest style, and they are also put up in beautiful style. Prices from
50c to \$1.75.

Then we will furnish you two quires of paper and envelopes, and die in one
or two letters for any monogram, the best white linen paper, for only \$1.00.

Five quires of the same for only \$2.25.

100 Script Calling Cards \$1.50.

100 Shaded Old English Calling Cards \$3.00.

We also have a big variety of Christmas Souvenir Postals, Christmas Greet-
ing Cards, Holiday Labels for your bundles and Christmas Napkins and other
novelties. You should see this department to appreciate what we have.

SELECTING
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Is a matter requiring much time and thought—
ordinarily—but in a store like ours, carrying every-
thing which a jeweler should carry, the task is
greatly simplified. Whether it is diamonds or
other precious gems, watches, clocks, jewelry,
hand painted china or something of that sort, you
can find no one better equipped to help you out
than we. But it is only a matter of a few days
now until Christmas, so don't delay.

We should be glad to furnish the score cards
for your next card party; just call and ask for
them—they are free.

J. D. SOWERS
Jeweler

Phone 2088 224 Broadway

"Let Us Make a
Suggestion"

THE New Store shows the new things. If
you are looking for something out of the
ordinary for gifts visit us. This is our first
Christmas and our stocks are all new. You find
nothing left over from former seasons.

Today we put on display the handsomest
things in leather novelties the season offers,
which suggest an easy solution of what to give
your men friends Christmas.

Card Cases, Cigar Cases,
Manicure Sets, Match Boxes,
Military Brushes, Collar Pouches,
Traveling Sets, Glove Boxes,
Handkerchief Boxes, Wallets.

They are made up in leather, Persian col-
ored alligator skin, imported pig skin, frog skin,
and are as pleasing to the eye as they are useful.

Visit our Store while down town and see our
Christmas Offerings.

Doyle & Co.
145-147 BROADWAY
PADUCAH, KY.

YOUR FIRST THOUGHT

When dwelling on the Plumbing or Heating question is:
Who's the best to see? Ask your neighbor. Oftener than not
he will refer you to

E. D. HANNAN

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